NEW YORK HERALD. JAN.ES GORDON BENNETT,

PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR OFFICE M. W. CORNER OF NASSAU AND FULTON STO

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ABVERTISEMENTS research every day.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATER, Broadway - Young America. W N'BLO'S CARDEN, Broadway-Mr. HERSER, ON THE BOOM BOYE-FESTIVAL DANSANT-MANUEL.

BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY-HOREST ATTORNEY-BOT BURTON'S THRATRE, Chambers street - PARIS AND LON

BANKA KERNES VARIETIES, Broadway-Diane, on

WOOD'S MINSTREES, 444 Broadway-Bratorias Min-BEPIRE HALL, 596 Broadway-Tameson by the cele

DESERLIDORY GALLERY, 407 Broadway-VALUARI

New York, Thursday, May 15, 1856.

The News

Our Washington correspondents telegraph to u that Father Vijil, the new Nicaraguan Minister, presented his credentials at the State Department yesterday, and was immediately received. According to our previous information, Father Vijil must have called at the State Department soon after the outside pressure was put upon the President, and before Marcy had time to counteract its effect by any argument against the reception of the Padre. The recognition of Padre Vijil is a curious

phase in our history. General Walker is invited by the democratic party in Nicaragua to assist in everthrowing the opposition party and establishing a strong government. He accepts the invitation and succeeds. He becomes a de facto government. A minister is sent to the United States and is refused a recognition; he is warned to leave the country by a certain time, and finally takes his departure. A war breaks out between Nicaragua and Costa Rica; the latter obtains muskets from England and wins one or two battles; the former sends Padre Vijil to this country, and in the face of British muskets and Lord Clarendon's letter refasing to recall Mr. Crampton, and in direct contradiction to its previous line of policy, but with the Cincinnati Convention in full view, the Administra tion receives Father Vijil, and General Walker, if he can hold his position one month longer, will be a fixed historical fact.

Our correspondents send us another bit of inte resting intelligence, not from the State Department but from the Senate chamber. Everybody recollects the letter from Mr. Crampton to Lord Clarendon which we published the other day, asserting that Mr. Clayton had repeatedly stated to Mr. Crampton that Rustan did actually belong to the British government. That letter has thrown a bombshell into the diplomatic ranks in Washington. Mr. Clayton yesterday, in his place in the Senate of the United States, branded the statement as untrue in every particular-false from beginning to end. This is strong language to be applied by a Senator to a statement of a foreign minister to his government. But it is in another column recorded in our report of yesterday's Senate proceedings.

We ask our readers to look at our Washington despatches, read Mr. Clayton's speech, think of the refusal of the British government to recall Crampton, Barclay, Matthew and Rowcroft, ponder on the reception of Padre Vijil, and tell us what is to be the result of all these remarkable movements.

The United States Senate yesterday was engage in a discussion of the point in dispute between the British Minister and Senator Clayton with reference to the Bay Islands, to which we have alluded above. The reconsideration of the vote on the Iowa land bill was also discussed. In the House a bill granting one million acres of land to Florida for railroad purposes, was reported by the Commit tee on Public Lands, and passed, under the opera tion of the previous question, by a vote of eighty. four to seventeen. The chairman of the committee said it was the intention to report similar bills in aid of railroads in Michigan, Louisiana, Mississippi Alabama and Wisconsin, requiring in all six mil-

The Brick church property was sold at saction yesterday for \$270,000. F. P. James, Edward P. Vesley and Henry Keep, were the purchasers. A graphic sketch of the scene at the sale, and a brief history of the venerable edifice now about to be sacrificed to the spirit of progress, may be found in to-day's paper. The Board of Aldermen last even ing adopted a resolution forbidding the Mayor or Comptroller to execute any instrument transferring the property to the parties.

Twelve Supervisors assembled yesterday, but nothing could persuade the thirteenth member to attend; consequently, for want of a quorum the Board-if it is a Board-adjourned. The democrate were the absentees this time.

The special committee of the Board of Councilmen appointed to investigate the action of the Street Committee relative to the matter of the open ing of Reade street, will meet to-day in the chamber of the Board of Councilmen. Mr. Nims will be on

In the Board of Councilmen last evening, the sub ject of the delay in the Battery enlargement was ought up, and a resolution referring all the docu ments in relation to the matter to the Committee or Wharves, Piers and Slips, for further consideration was adopted. According to the terms of the con tract the enlargement should have been completed by the 25th of November, 1855. A proposition to increase the salary of policemen from \$700 to \$800

The sales of cotton yesterday were confined to about 1,200 bales, without further change in prices Flour was dull for all inferior and common grades and firm for higher and extra brands, without change in prices. Wheat was more active. The sales embraced about 20,000 bushels, including white Southern, for export, at \$1 60 a \$1 774; 1,500 do choice do., for city milling, at \$1 80; good Tennes-see red at \$1 54 a \$1 55. Corn was dull and lower. Distilling lots and cargoes for the East sold at 50c. a 53c., and fair yellow at 54c. a 56c., with good sound shipping yellow and white at 584c., which was the highest figure, except for prime Devereaux North Carolina white. Pork was lower again, and closed dull, on the spot, for mess, at \$19 25. Sugars sold to the extent of 700 a 800 hhds. Cubs muscovado at steady prices. Coffee, in view of the auction sale so come off to-day, was quiet. Freights to Grea

Britain were active, and at fi mer rates. There was an increase in the shipment of breadstuffs, with engagements of about 30,000 bushels grain—chiefly wheat-and some 5,000 a 6,000 bbls. flour, besides some provisions and cotton.

The Commissioners of Emigration met yesterday and resolved to take legal measures against all who were in any way connected with the recent foray on the passengers by the ship St. Nicholas. The fines for the violation of the emigrant laws are very se vere, and will bear heavily on the parties implicated should they be found guilty. The books of the Commissioners show that 24,960 emigrants have landed this year, against 37,100 up to same period last year. Every week shows a dimunition of the debt of the Commissioners, ewing to the increasing emigration.

It is now \$86,500. We have received a commercial circular from Guayama, (P. R.) dated 25th ult. It announces fall in the price of sugar. There was a good supply of imported goods, at nominal rates. Cholera had disappeared from the island. The weather was excellent for the securing of crops, and the growing capes were much benefitted by frequent showers. Lieut. Bartlett, U. S. N., will address the mer chants at the Corn Exchange, at noon to-day, respecting the terrible suffering of the Cape de Verde islanders by starvation. Lieut. B. will speak from personal observation of the extreme destitution of the unfortunate people in whose behalf he appeals to the liberality of our citizens.

The steamship Asia left Liverpool on the 3d inst. and is now due at this port. She will bring three days' later intelligence.

Our Platform for the Presidency. We have been frequently requested of late

to "take up our ground" for the Presidential contest. We have been asked by politicians with some earnestness where we stand, and under whose flag we shall be found in the day of battle. It seems only right that some answer should be made to these inquiries: though we have no reason to believe they were in general prompted by any higher motive than a desire to secure the support of the HERALD for this or that party. We have therefore taken the trouble to write out at some length the political creed and theory of the New York HERALD; it will be found, in fair legible type. in another column. That is the platform ou which this journal will stand during the coming contest. Those are the principles it will make it its duty to defend. They are no new discovery. We are not, like some of our neighbors, ardent neophytes, or deserters bitter with the memory of our recent treachery. Before persons now in manhood were born, the HERALD stood on that platform; it has never during these twenty-one years abandoned it for a moment. And now the candidate whose professions, as interpreted by the light of his past conduct, seem to us to harmonise most naturally with that creed shall have the support of the HERALD.

We think this a wiser, a safer plan than to wait for the decision of the Cincinnati Convention. Every grown person is prepared to see a swindle palmed off on the country at that conclave of politicians. Every one knows that not a patriotic thought will illumine the assemblage. The members will not own to an idea beyond the spoils. They will cheat and bargain, and trade principle off against principle, and honor against honor-if such a ware be still hawked in their market-and the end of it will be that some unknown man, like Pierce, will be chosen on condition that he stultify himself, and hand over the country and the treasury to the political jugglers. We see no advantage in waiting for the decision of such a body. It has happened heretofore that, owing to the mismanagement of their rivals the regular democratic nominees have commanded universal support, as the only safe candidates in the field. But this time no such good fortune must be expected by the friends of the Convention.

Nor have we been warned by the former practice of political parties to bide our time in publishing our platform. Platforms forced from factions by the exigencies of immediate danger and pressing hope are rarely durable. Last lustrum, the whig platform was openly repudiated and spit upon by the working politicians of the whig body in this State, before the canvass fairly began. And directly after the election, Mr. Pierce found nothing better to do than to confess, in his newspaper organ, that the platform had done its work, and should now be quietly dropped. In view of such a fate, we prefer that our platform should see the light before men's blood has been heated, and before anything is to be made by changing it, or introducing a lie or a swindle here or there.

We are, in a word, for the constitution, with all its compromises, but not for those geographical or temporary innovations by which cowards have tried to stave off danger for the moment, since we support the repeal of the Missouri compromise, because its authors had no right to make it, no right to strip the present citizens of Kansas of the right of choosing their own institutions; and we would also support any measure of legislation which tended to obliterate that other foolish geographical line-Mason & Dixon's. The rest is in the platform. Candidates can read and judge for themselves; and we warn them to read well, for, unless signs gravely belie the people, that is their platform too.

MUNICIPAL HIDE AND GO SEEK .- The Board of Supervisors (No. 1) made a sudden spasmodic effort to meet last evening, but Supervisors No. 2, in a spirit of retaliation, absented themselves, and it was found impossible to form a quorum. Several democratic members were in the building, and refused to attend when called upon by the Sergeant-at-Arms Thus, we see a game of municipal hide and go seek daily played by these functionaries When the democrate assemble, the whigs decline the invitation to attend; and vice versa when the whigs make a desperate effort to mus ter a strong force, the democrate prefer cracking jokes and peanuts in the Clerk's office to sitting in solemn conclave with their fellow members. This may be all very well for the present. Members of the Board of Supervisors may for a while neglect the business of the city and county, but they are bound by an mperative law to meet on or before the se cond Tuesday of July to confirm taxes. &c.: otherwise a mandamus from the courts of ustice will put them in a more unpleasant position than were the Aldermen of 1853 when they refused to obey an injunction respecting the then contemplated Broadway railroad.

The creditors of the county are waiting in anxious expectation to hear from some high minded and philanthropic member of either political branch of the Board, who is willing to throw aside party proclivities and take part with an opposing faction in order to facilitate the already too long delayed business of the Board of Supervisors.

VIRGINIA SULIT OR WATER AND THE NEW YORK HERALD- A SHOT BETWEEN WIND AND WATER .- In presquace of the permission graciously conceded, and as the best explanation of the special matter in band, we lay before our renders the following unanswerable letter from Mr. Jesse Green:-

PUBLISHER OF THE NEW YORK REPAID.

Washington, M. y 13, 1856. have made a notice of my property in such a dippant manner that I determined immediately to call your at-tention to it—not that it was my wish that they should be poticed at all as a watering place, for we do not intend to receive visiters, baying altered its destination entirely from a watering place to a lunatic asylum, and intege has long wanted an eligible place deveted to such purpress; and although the Facquier county White Sulphurprings are the closes in the State—the original grant for
these springs, in which the curative presentles of these
sulphur waters are noticed as being known to the aboriginal inhabitants of the country, and it is mentioned as a
popular resent 120 years ago, and hey have received the
support of the wealthlest and most refined panters of the
south, and would continue to do so if it was intended to
have the house still remain the popular summer resort—
ret I have no derire to have my property mithed by the
penry paper; and two years ago, when the Richmond
Dispotch and Naw Yons Harand were sold on my grounds,
if crove the person away who had them for sale, as I hold
such papers entire y too agrarian for our part of the
country; and my remarkable sud far sesing resistive, Go
vernor Wite, intends recommending the probibition of
the circulation or publishing of papers of the class in the
state. By talented and escemed friend and relative
Wm. Ritchie, is the only channel which I wish to mate
worthy to be patronized, as it is, by the sons of Virginia,
the only aristocracy of the country, and who, that true
nothers and John Randolph, and "have no sympathy nor
ideas of coincidence with Northern adventurers or foreign
reregards."."

As a matter of news, and nothing more, you are perperes; and although the Farquier county White Sulphus

reregades."

As a matter of news, and nothing more, you are permitted to notice the charge I have made in the use of my
properly. Your most obedient servant,

ESSE GREEN.

This is a shot between wind and water-in fact, it is a whole broadside. Mr. Green's first accusation is that we are guilty of a "flippant" notice of the Fauquier White Sulphur Springs -his property. The notice thus complained of was, we believe, a simple mention of said springs in a general enumeration of the watering places of the country, and, considering the popular estimate of the said white sulphur. as compared with the famous Greenbrier waters, we thought our "flippant" notice perfeetly fair. Secondly: we are happy to learn that the Commonwealth of Virginia has selected the said mountainous, beautiful and healthy location of the Fauquier Springs as a site for a State Lunatic Asylum. We approve the act as a wise and beneficent one. Thirdly: it is news to us that these springs are the oldest in the State. According to the Mosaic theory they ought all to be very nearly of the same age.

In the fourth place, Mr. Green confesses that he bas an aristocratic prejudice against the penny papers, and that two years ago he drove the news agent of the Richmond Dispatch and the New York Herald off the premises, "holding such papers entirely too agrarian for our part of the country." Mr. Green, Mr. Greenconsiderate Mr. Green-beware lest they write you down a regular old fogy. A bit of really important information is next communicated in the warning that Mr. Green's "remarkable and far-seeing relative, Governor Wise," intends recommending the prohibition of the circulation or publication in Virginia of such newspapers as belong to the progressive independent penny class. Very well. We recollect that Governor Wise, when in Congress, boasted that there was not a newspaper in all the Accomac country; and this projected recommendation of his, and his treatment of our correspondent during that memorable Virginia electioneering campaign of last spring, show that, upon this point at least, the "far-seeing" Governor continues to be consistent. An active independent press is certainly an ugly drawback to all your "far-seeing" governors and scheming politicians ; but we fear that the institution is now too firmly established in this country to be suppressed. Our old fogies muy then, submit to it, as they have been compe to knock under to steamboats and raily

No help for it. The amiable Mr. Green next give agreeable surprise that his "talente teemed friend and relative, Willia, a particular favorite of his, and mond Enquirer is a model of a p to be patronized by the sons of only aristocracy of the country "Everybody to their taste," a said when she kissed the cow had supposed the Enquirer to what the ruffle-shirted whigs u "unwashed democracy," instead aristocracy in the country." The John Randolph is but adding insult for it clashes most awfully with all conceived notions of Virginia chivalry. enough. "As a matter of news and nothing more." we think we have devoted sufficient space for the satisfaction of Mr. Green. Hope he may never be called upon by the State to make the Fauquier White Sulphur Springs his residence hereafter.

DEVOTION TO SCIENCE.—One of the Boston

papers says:—
The will of the late Dr. John C. Warren provided for the disposition of his body with an especial reference to the science he had so long pursued and adorned. The will required that the bedy should remain twenty four hours, at the close of which time arrente about do infured into the veins; and at the end of the next twenty-four hours the funeral ceremonies should take place, and the body be deposited beneath St. Paul's church, and twenty four hours thereafter was to be given for examination to the officers of the Medical College and the physicians of the Massachusetts General Hospital, to accertain regarding certain peculiarties which he supposed to exist. After this the dish was to be taken from the bones, the bones mascerated, wired, and deposited in the college museum. The will, we understand, is persemptory upon the examination of this requirement, and it has been complied with so far as time has admitted. We likewise learn that his youngest sen, from strong filial regard, requested the gift of his faitler's heart, which he would preserve. papers says:-

Dr. Warren was one of the most devoted, as he was one of the best, of medical practitioners. His case forms a street centrast to a French artist who was in this sountry some years since. He was distinguished for his magnificent physical proportions and extraordina nary developement of the mental organs. Previous to leaving Paris he was implored by several savans to bequeath me taky to a medical college. He consented, and made a will, which was left in Paris, to that effect. After coming to the United States he repented of his action, and the matter so preyed upon his mind as to bring him to the verge of insanity. He finally returned to Paris and cancelled the will. Devotion to science is all very well, but there are few people who care to extend it after death.

SOUTHERN DIRECT TRADE, AND THE CITY FA-THERS OF CHARLESTON-WHAT THE UNION GIVES US OF THE NORTH .- We publish to-day, for the information especially of our mercantile readers, the memorial lately presented to the Board of Aldermen of Charleston, on the subject of the commerce and shipping interests of that city and the South.

From this memorial it appears that the ocean traffic of the South covers an expenditure of twenty millions of dollars per annum in transportation alone, and requires the constant service of two thousand ships; and the great bulk of these twenty millions per annum for the services of these two thousand ships goes into the pockets of our Northern merchants, ship owners, ship builders and shippers. This is but one item of profit which the union of these States gives to the North, which, with a separate Southern confederacy, would be retained in the South.

In regard to the local interests of the city of Charleston, it seems to us that the memorial in question throws out the most valuable practical suggestions.

A New Patent Trap .- Senator James, of Rhode Island, as Chairman of the Committee on Patents, introduced in the Senate a new law on the subject. We have received a copy of the bill and examined it with some care We trust that members of Congress will follow our example. It is well known that the owners of several patents, worth millions of dollars, such as Colt's, Woodworth's and Goodyear's have been endeavoring for the past two sessions to get an extension. So far they have failed, but it seems to us that this law hides an attempt to extend them. The Colt and Good year patents were issued for fourteen years, and the sixth section of this act provides as follows:--

follows:—

And be it further enacted, That from and after the passage of this act, avery patent, except such as by this act are limited to seven years, shall be granted for five years. Upon the application of any patents or assignee of a patent to from the extension of a patent so granted, previous to its expiration, and upon payment of one hundred dolars to the credit of the patent fund, the Commissioner of Patents shall extend such patent for the term of fifteen years, which extended term shall be subject, however, to the conditions and restrictions for the conditions and restrictions for the continuation of such patent, and the proceedings for annulling such patent hereinafter provided in this act. And all patentees and assignees of patents which are now in force may swall themselves of the provisions of this act. Provided, That the term for which such patents may be extended shall not exceed the term of twenty years from the date of issue of the original letters patent; and in no case small any such patent be renewed or extended after the expiration of said twen yyears. And provided further, That no patent granted under the third section of this act for an invintion not original with the patentee, or for a design, nor any registry patent, shall be extended for a second term.

The proviso, "that the term," &c., will ex-

The proviso, "that the term," &c., will extend all the old patents six years. By the provisions of the thirteenth section it is made the law that the right to extension can only be controverted by the invalidity of the patent. We trust that the members who are, as John Van Buren says, "opposed to stealing" will look sharp after this law.

ANOTHER DIPLOMATIC INCIDENT .- It seems that M. Dubois, the Minister from the Netherlands, declines to appear in Court, at Washington, as a witness in the case of Mr. Herbert, the California member of Congress, charged with shooting the head waiter at Willard's Hotel. Our readers are aware that ministers and consuls are exempted by international law from civil process and from answering summons to appear as witnesses. Mr. Dubois consulted the diplomatic corps, and was requested by the French Minister, the Count de Sartige, not to appear. M. Dubois consequently declined to accede to the request of the Secretary of State, who wrote to him on the subject. The French government, in the case of Mr. Dillon, Consul at San Francisco, who refused to testify in the case of the Count Raousset-Boulbon, assumed the position, and it is necessary for them to maintain it. In the present state of European diplomacy, it would not be prudent for a small State like the Nether ands to offend France, and consequently M. Dubois was probably right in acceding to the request of the French Minister

had a great o quarter section ; but gets two thousand square miles without the slightest occasion. Really, Congress is too

amiable, by half. That term is mild enough.

THE OPERA-VESTVALI'S SECOND NIGHT .- The Academy was crowded to overflowing last night. The opera was
"Lucresia Borgia," with La Grange as Lucresia, Brignoli
as Gennaro, Badiali as the Duke, and last, though the
greatest attraction of all, the magnificent Vestvali as
Mafilo Orsini. Young New York never mustered in greater numbers, never was so splendidly gotten up, and never seemed on better terms with itself. It was decidedly the greatest house of the season. The performance was a good one. Vestvali is the best Orsini we ever had she acts, sings and dresses the character perfectly. Lucrezia is rather too many guns for La Grange, but she supp and acted well in her great scene in the second act and fully deserved all the bouquets and applause which she eccived. Badiali was a royal Duke, and satisfied everybody. On Friday the "Trovatore" is announced, with Vestvali as Azecuna. She was the original representa-tive of this rôle in the United States, and we have seen 10 one who could approach her in it.

one who could approach her in it.

We are glad to say that the energy of Max Maretzak is appreciated and rewarded by the public. The Opera is

A Uniquirous Individual.—The agent of Tom Thumb writes us to say that Dr. Valentine, the humorist, is performing with Tom Thumb in Philadelphia, while advertised to appear in New York. The real Doctor desires to have it known that he is in Philadelphia.

Mr. KELLER continues his beautiful exhibitions at 506 Broadway, where he has one of the neatest places of musement in the city. His tableaux vivants are more beautifully done than ever, and the excellent singing of Madame Lovarney pleasantly fills up the intervals be the pictures. As an artistic exhibition, Mr. Keller deserves the warmest support.

United States Commissioner's Office. Before Joseph Bridgham, Esq.

MAY 14—The United States vs. Charles C. Duncan and

Hamilton J. Gedney .- These gentlemen were arrested, a month ago, for sending the ship Adriana to sea with a eputy United States Marshal on board. The officer not fancying a sea voyage, left the ship and came up to the city on board of the steaming Achilles. On board of the Achilles he made the acquaintance of the defendants, and, supposing them to have a hand in his unexpected and, supposing them at once committed to his care. The efficient United States District Attorney brought their case before Commissioner Bridgham on Monday—Dexter A. Hawkins appearing as counsel for the defendants. The evidence on the part of the government showing no case against them they were both discharged.

Fine Arts. THE NATURSEBSTORUCE, OR NATURAL SELF PRINT-ING PROCESS.

We have been favored by Charles F. Lovsey, Esq.,

Austrian Consel General at this port, with an in of a collection of magnificent specimens of this new art, by which objects are made to transfer to paper the most erfect images of their own forms. Owing to its sim pilel'y, this process is of much greater importance than rinting and the galvano plastic art, all that is required for its execution being simply a skilful copper-plate printer with his press. This invention owes its origin to the government printing office of Austria, which has expended large sums in giving to the world the benefits arising from it. The mode of operating is as folows:—If the original be a plant, a flower, a material, or texture, or, in short, any lifeless object whatever, it is passed between a copper plate and a lead plate through two rollers closely screwed together. The original, by means of the pressure, leaves its image, impressed with all its peculiar delicacies—with its whole surface, as it were, on the lead plate. If the colors are applied to this stamped lead plate, as in printing on copper plate, a copy in the most varying celors, bearing a striking r blance to the original, is obtained by means single impression of each plate. If a great num-ber of copies is required, which the lead form on account of its softness is not espable of furnishing, it is stereotyped if intended to be printed at a typographi-cal press, or galvanized if intended to be worked at a copper plate press as many times as necessary, and the im-pressions are taken from the storeotyped or galvanized plate instead of from the lead plate. Originals that should not be injured must be covered with dissolved gutta percha, which form of gutta percha, when removed from percha, which form of gutta percha, when removed from the original, is covered with a solution of silver to render it available for a matrix for gaivanic multiplication. The copies/ofgnatural objects obtained by this process are more faithful than can be taken by any other. The col-lection of specimens shown to us by Mr. Lovsey is magnifi-cently got up, and we believe it is the intention of that gentleman to present it to one of our public institutions. The Astor Library is, it seems to us, the most appropriate place for its reception.

PROGRESS OF OUR WRETERN CITIES .- We receive from ime to time records of the condition and growth of the new cities and towns in our Western States, in the form of pamphiets, giving statistical information in regard to them. The practice is an excellent one, and in the course of another half century the publications thus contribut-ed to cur literary cohections will form one of the most reliable sources from whence history will collect its facts. This necessity of self-illustration on the part of our people, is one of the happiest features of our social state. It inspires our citizens with a spirit of emulation, and furmishes a constant impulse to exertion.

We have now before us one of these brochures, giving

an account of the progress, resources, and prospects of the city of Johet, in Will county, Illinois. This thriving town occupies both sides of the Desplaines river, and the Illinois and Michigan canal, and its different quarters are connected by substantially built bridges. It the river, not being so closely packed as to appear disagreeably crowded, and offering room for the erection of many fine residences and places of business in the future. Jolist can be reached from every quarter, east, west, north and south, by means of railroads, and is destined to be one of the most important railroad centres in the Union. There are already built, in process of building, and contemplated, no less than nine railroads, eight of which terminate in Joliet. The following statistics will the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad at the Joliet station for the year 1855, \$113,928 61. Of the United States Express Company for the same period:—Money received at Joliet, \$953,566 32; money despatched, \$868,753 38; packages forwarded and received, \$4,306 14. Of the Chicago, Alton, and St. Louis Railroad at Joliet station for same period, \$169,366 71; of Joliet and Northern Indiana Railroad for same period, \$135,118 26. The total of railroad business at Joliet for the year ending 31st

rers \$45,774 82, making an aggregate of \$555,558 84. The population of Joliet is at present about 6.000, and it is principally made up of enterprising citizens from the Eastern States and from Central and Western New York. The first settlements in this region were made a little more than twenty years ago, and on the maps of the Illinois and Michigan canal the place was mentioned as McGee's Mill Dam. The demand for stores and dwellings has latterly become very great, and numerous fine resi-dences will be created this summer. There are three banks and exchanges in Joliet. The horse market is one of the best in Northern Illinois, and immense quantities of butter are also exported to St. Louis and other pla Of lumber there was sold in Jeliet during the year pine lumber, number of feet, 6,300,000; shingles, 3,850. other, number, number of rest, 0,000,000; laths, 1,290,000. Of manufactures there are one woollen, one plough, one scap and candle and one sash and blind factory. There are also one flour mill, one saw and and one shingle mill. The total amount

grain stored in the warehouses of Joliet 1865 was 657,012 husbals Materials ling are to be found close at hand, there being sev s-Affine stone quarries in the neighborhood. The water ower of the city, derived from three distinct dams ross the Desplaines river, is equal to any in the West. Joliet is one of the wealthiest places in that part of the centry, the river running directly through its centre is over a rectly bed for miles before reaching the city, it as clear as crystal. The land around the city cond of the finest rolling prarie that can be found in the t, with plenty of water from the tributaries of the plaines and illinois rivers, and a sufficient quantity cod. Ceal is also to be had from a distance of only fitten or twenty miles, so that fuel is cheap. Wild lands within a short distance from the city, and of the very richest quality, may be procured at present for about \$10 per acre, and some improved farms can be had at reasonable prices. Jeliet, it will be seen, holds out the strongest inducements to emigrants. Those possessing capital can employ it there more advantageously than in any other city at the West.

Father Vijil, Minister from Nicaragua to the United States.

[From the New Orleans Delta, May 7.]

It will be perceived from a letter of our special Nicaragua orrespondent, published in the Delta of Monday morning, that Padre Vijil had been selected by the government of Patriclo Riva. to faifil an important mission in the United States, for which his energy, experience and capacity eminently qualify him. In plain words, we understand that he is the duly commissioned Minister of Nicaragua, replacing Mr. French in the duties and responsibilities of that office, and visiting Washington for the purpose of effecting a reconciliation between the surregging, froward, but chivalrous offspring in Central America.

Padre Vijil is a remarkable man, and enjoys a greater reputation, as a thinker and a scholar, than most of his countrymen, at home or abroad. He is now in the maturity of his powers, being about forty-nine or fifty years of see, and has improved his naturally acute and searching intellect by comprehensive and varied observations of men, manners and things. He has travelled, struggled, talked and thought, and, like Ulysses, he has become a name—

of men, manners and thought, and, like Ulysses, he has become a name—

Por always roving with a hungry heart.

Much had he seen and known; cities, of men
And manners, columities, councils, governments.

Himself not least, but honored of them all.

In many respects his career has been adventurous, singular, almost romantie, and displays as his satient characteristics, prescience, promptitude and versatility.

The Padre was at one time a lawyer practising in Granada, we believe, and enjoyed very great prestige as an accomplished jurist and shifful speaker, being almost as effective in court as in chambers, in pleading as in advice. He became connected with some of the political movements which sgitated Central Americs, periodically, and had to choose between exile and death as the penalty of his patriotism, or his rashness, or his ambition, or whatever it may be called. Accordingly, he had to leave Central Americs, and was refused the privilege of returning in the character of a lawyer, or a soldier, or a politician. Only one rôle remained which he could play with any adequate chance of success, and in due time he resolved to perform it, and re-appear in his native country under the protection of the Church, and in the surplice and stole of a priest. A priest might act as a lawyer when occasion required, but it is somewhat nevel to find a lawyer with a sufficient hardhood to become a priest. There is very little affinity between briefs and hisles, between psalms and forensic harangues, between the service of Christ and the service of an ordinary client; but Padre Vijil was able to reconcile both, and exhibited an equal amount of ability for fees and fervor, for briefs and beads, for the court and the confessional, for cross-sumination and the cross.

In his new capacity the Padre won many friends, and

equal amount of ability for fees and fervor, for brish and beads, for the court and the confessional, for cross-cramination and the cross.

In his new capacity the Padre won many friends, and rapidly rose to distinction in the ecclesiastical world, securing universal respect by his charity, his talents and his unquestionable/virtues. There is no safer profession han that of a priest, and, as far as our experience goes, one so profitable. So the Padre found that he was secure near his surplice, and that one who cannot love his country as a lawyer with impunity, can afford to worship her as a priest. In diplomacy he soon distinguished himself, as much as in theology, and we see the practical result of his segacity and energy in the recent appointment which he has received from the revolutionary government of Nicaragua. Personally the Padre is a very accomplished individual, with a splendid physical as well as mental organization.

He is said to be one of the handsomest men in Nicaragua, and we presume is a favorite father confessor to the fair penitents of that beatiful and woluptuous land. With his fine well-balanced head, his stately bearing, his polished manners, his insinuating eloquence, he is likely to overtop by a head (if we may use the significant phrase of old Homer) all the diplomatiest, foreign and domestic, assembled at Washington.

Of course Mr. Marcy will hasten to welcome the Padre, and oppress him with diplomatic attentions, for the purpose of retrieving his mistake in the case of Mr. Parker French, as well as of turning the glables on Mr. Buchann, who is said to have consured the administration for its non-recognition of the de facto government of Nicaragua.

Personal Intelligence. Amongst the list of passengers in the Persia ye was the Hon. F. de Arrangoiz, late Mexican Cons

eral for the United States. The following delegates to the Presbyterian General Assembly are stopping at the smithsonian House:-J. M. Hastings, Williamsburg, Pa.; Rev. C C Riggs, Newton, Pa.: Ray, Geo. Marshall, Pittsburg, Pa.; Rev.

Mons. Desplace has arrived in Boston, where he will sejourn for a few days for purposes connected with his interesting literary mission. To relieve the illustrious Lamartine from pecuniary embarrassments is the objet of his philanthropic visit to America. M. Desplace is ti devoted triend of the poet, and has volunteer devoted friend of the poet, and has wounteered his ser-ices in call-ting the sympaties of the people of the United States in behalf of his distinguished fallow countryman. Irving, Lengfellow, Bryant, Bancroft, Pressott, Everett, Parks, Dr. Walker. Agassis, Felten, and other eminent gentlemen in America, have signed an appeal to the peo-ple of the United States, and no coult the project pro-posed will be a great success. The definite form will be-surrounced shortry, when subscribers' names will be re-ceived.

Hon. George N. Briggs, of Massachusetts, has bee chosen President of the American Temperance Union, i place of Chief Junice Savage, resigned, and has accepte the office.

The Reches er Union of a late date contain ing :—"Married, at the samily residence of the bri the Sist uit, by themselves, Mr. Nelson Collins, c city, and Miss Isabella Braithwalte."

DEPARTURES.

For Liverpool, in steamship Persta—Mr Bryce Smith, Teronto; JP Nystrom. Philadelphia; Master Sittare, J W Tasker, Fr and Mrs Marouse New York, Mrs Jas Coleman. Mrs Edward Coleman. Philadelphia; Mr and Mrs A Wigglo, Mr and Mrs J W Wheeler and two daughters. New York; Mr and Mrs Heavy P Duncan and two servants, Matches, Miss; Miss E Rose

panuge, values lirevoer, and 5 in the steerage.

Por Nordis, Peiersburg and Richmond, in steamship Ros noise—Mre Hutchinson, B J Nightingsie, Capt B-Ford, Airs Ris Barbara Kelly, G Whittieser, Rir Rothschild, Mrs Corby, Mrs Kyle, Miss Maria Prics, M D Thomas, Mrs Chus Green, Mrs B A Piceaants, Mrs B A Stoddard C W Goddard, W I Borgs, Capt E Chamberlain, lady and two children; J J Simclair, George Rogers, Mrs W H Marshall and on; S C Baines—and 25 in the steerage.

Capt. Thomas A. Dornin has been appointed to the ommand of the Gosport Navy Yard, and entered upon his official duties yesterday. The United States steam frigate Merrimac arrived in lampton roads last evening.—Norfolk Herald, May 10.

H. Loring, George R. Johnson, Horace E. Winsor: 3d.
Assistant do —Henry S. Nones, Richard M. Bartieman.
Boatawain—James Walker. Gunner.—R. N. Peake. Carpenter.—Jonas Dibale. Sallmaker.—Lowis Rogers.
The United States steam friga's San Jacinto, Commodore Armstrong, arrived at Penang, March 22, fromGalle, and was to sall soon for Singapore and Japan.

e's Patent Hat .- The Excee

Beebe's Patent Hat.—The Exceeding Light ness of this graceful, becoming and beautiful fabric adapte particularly to summer wear and exclusively as a gentleman dress hat, is entirely new in all its features. The manner or entitation is effective and eriginal, and for comfort and drability this hat has never been equalled in this or any other country. It is made of every variety of style and color; black white, pearl, drab, brown, or any other shade that the purchaser may desire. Sold at the sunal prices.

BEEBE, Bole Patentes, 156 Broadway, N. B.—Have also on hand the brush smortment of Bock mountain alivery beavers, French feits, &c., &c.

Always Successful.—Some Hen are Laborious workers, and yet their mark upon the world is mean and inconsiderable; in short, they are unsuccessful. HNOX, the hatter, corner Broadway and Fulion street, has illustrated the opposite principle. Bit connection with the hating business it this city has been a continued success. Good looks, among the male creation, owe as much to the taste of Knox as to any other man in the Union.

Soft Felt Hats.—An Extensive Assertment of reach and American fall bals, for gentlemen. WARNOCKS, hatter, 265 Breadway.

Let Paris Yield the Calm.—Repenseheld he eclipsed the whole trade in his spring style for 1856. Mould with exquisite tasts and skill. It brings out the best expressit of the face, as a fine setting gives new hustre to the diamond And, mark I this superb fibric costs only 25 50.

REPENSCHEID, 118 Nacanu street.

The Children and Their Spring Hats.

Bents has paid expectal sitertion to the straw hat department of his business this spring. He has introduced an immenge variety of new styles for infants, hoys and misses, including more than twenty novel designs. He stock of school hats for boys contains a greater diversity of braids, sizes and shapes than any other in she city, and a single visit from parents of caste and discriffication will afford full confirmation of this fact. There is another fact, however, to which he sake attention, viz., that his prices are the lowest on this side of the Atlantic.

BANTA, 106 Canal street.

Ambrotypes—Large Size, with Case, cents. KIRG, 105 Bewery, is the only arisis in the city also a large steed ambrotype, with case, warranted so ade, for 30 cents. Recollect KIRG, 105 Bowery. Machine Portraits of the Feeple, at 25 s to cents, go off at the rate of 1,000 daily, at 29 Broadway, ner of Reade street illustrating the principles of secondary speed in works of art, agreeable to the progress of the age, formed only at this gallery.

Jet Ornaments.—Braceletz, Breeches, Elar rings, deeve buttons, stude &c., &c. Jet and gold bracelets brocches and carrings, jet cross carrings and pine, upped will gold; jet band braceletz black fans, begg, pures, at OB BORNE, BOARDMAN & TOWNSEND'S, 527 Sroadway, cor

Nutting's Echloss—A New Musical Instru-ment, combining the advantages of the organ, maledon and planeleria. The sece is rich, mallow and powerful, and is well-sdapted for chunk or operatic much. It has received the bighest testimonials from the profession, amateurs and the planeleria warercome of the manufacturers. Price from 566 and the planeleric warercome of the manufacturers. Price from 566

SIZO. SIZO. SEOVESTEEN & TRUSLOW, No. 506 Broadway, N. T.

To the Ladies.—Sillinery.—A Large and beautiful assortment of ladies' and misses' bensets, straw trimmings, ribbons, flowers and mantilles, at WM. S. IR-VINE'S, IZ Canal street.

Clarke, Tallor, 116 William Street, informs, is ensumers and strangers that his store is full of new goods, just received. Some beautiful drab tusiness contains are a market desture. Lovely vests, and overpthing else.

Ellegant Carpeting.—Smith & Loansbery, 456 Broadway, are now prepared to exhibit their new spring styles of rich valvet. apeatry, Brussels, three ply and ingrain arpeting. Among the assortment will be found a large number of new designs and styles, never before offered; also a large stock of dicioths of every width, and all other goods connected with the trade.

Cantrell Furnishes the Million with his 12s, and 14s, gaiers. Inimitable zephyr bridal coverings for the feet only at CANTRELL'S, 336 Bowery—the beaux monde depot.

depot.

Boots, Shoes and Gaiters,—Lorin Brooks, manufacturer of fine dress boots, shoes and gaiters, offers to the public, at very reasonable prices, a large assortment of the above articles; sites, ladies' and children's shoes, at 186 Fulton street, west of Broadway.

Clark's Spool Cotton—The Genuine Article has ine name of WM. WHITEWRIGHT on every spool. 37 Nassau street.

Binger's Sewing Machines — We have Great pleasure in stating that he steam power for our great manufactory, interrupted for a few days by the fire in the New Haven depot building, is again restored and in full operation. We are again fighting our sewing machines faster than every containing all he admirable improvements. Inferior sewing machines of other manufacturers taken in exchange as usual.

M. SINGER & CO., 323 Broadway.